

SENATE RESOLUTION 742—DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER 2018, AND SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF EACH FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER THEREAFTER, AS “CANCER SCREEN WEEK”, IDENTIFYING THE BURDEN OF CANCER IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ENCOURAGING PEOPLE TO TALK WITH THEIR HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS ABOUT APPROPRIATE SCREENINGS FOR THE PREVENTION AND EARLY DETECTION OF CANCER

Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. PERDUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:.

S. RES. 742

Whereas the American Cancer Society estimates that, in 2018, more than 600,000 people in the United States will lose their lives to cancer;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute estimates that approximately 18,000 to 210,000 deaths in United States from cancer could be avoided through prevention and early detection;

Whereas the death rate from cancer dropped 25 percent between 1991 and 2014 because of reductions in smoking and advances in early detection and treatment;

Whereas, according to the American Cancer Society, the 5-year relative survival rate for cancer detected at the local stage is approximately 55 percent for lung cancer, 90 percent for colon and rectum cancers, 91 percent for cervical cancer, 99 percent for breast cancer, and 98 percent for melanoma of the skin;

Whereas many of those cancers are often preventable and early detection and treatment are critical, as cancer does not always cause symptoms and many cancers occur in people with no family history of cancer;

Whereas specific types of cancer disproportionately affect different populations, for example—

- (1) breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among Black women;
- (2) the rate of prostate cancer among Black men is double the rate for other men;
- (3) the likelihood of developing colorectal cancer for Alaska Natives is double that of other people in the United States;
- (4) cervical cancer is more prevalent among Hispanic and Black women;
- (5) 2 out of 3 people diagnosed with lung cancer are 65 years of age or older; and
- (6) melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer, is one of the most common types of cancer among young adults;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the rates of screening for many types of cancer among populations for which screenings are recommended remain substantially below the targets set forth in the Healthy People 2020 report;

Whereas it is critical to reinforce the need for people to discuss their individual risk factors for cancer with their healthcare providers and understand the recommendations for, and benefits of, cancer screening; and

Whereas it is critical that healthcare providers present individuals who are diagnosed with cancer through screening clear and complete options for further diagnostic or molecular testing and treatment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) encourages all people in the United States to talk with their healthcare pro-

viders about their risk factors for all types of cancer, including breast, cervical, colon, lung, prostate, and skin cancer, and recommended screening options;

(2) designates the first week of December 2018 as “Cancer Screen Week”; and

(3) supports the designation of the first week of December as “Cancer Screen Week”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 743—CONGRATULATING THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 743

Whereas, on February 28, 1918, delegates representing 24 firefighter unions united to form the International Association of Fire Fighters (referred to in this preamble as the “IAFF”) to “organize all fire fighters . . . foster a higher degree of skill and efficiency . . . improve and protect members’ health and welfare . . . establish safety standards . . . cultivate friendship and fellowship . . . provide proper compensation for work performed . . . and improve social and economic conditions”;

Whereas, in 1918, at the first IAFF Convention, the IAFF adopted 20 resolutions to benefit firefighters and the fire service, including resolutions relating to—

- (1) a two-platoon system;
- (2) pension laws;
- (3) automatic sprinkler systems;
- (4) building inspections; and
- (5) the removal of hazards for fire prevention;

Whereas, throughout the history of the IAFF, the IAFF has successfully improved the knowledge, skills and abilities of the domestic defenders of the people of the United States by designing, developing, and deploying high quality standardized training in a multitude of disciplines, including—

- (1) hazardous materials response;
- (2) responding to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction;
- (3) confined space operations;
- (4) responding to incidents involving illicit drug labs; and
- (5) planning and responding to high-consequence incidents;

Whereas the IAFF has been the national leader in every significant firefighter health and safety initiative for nearly a century, including—

- (1) the recognition of and fight against occupational diseases and illnesses, such as cancer and cardiovascular ailments;
- (2) the promotion of physical fitness screening and training; and
- (3) the promotion of mental health and wellness, including awareness and treatment of post-traumatic stress;

Whereas, on March 5, 2017, the IAFF opened the first-of-its-kind Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health Treatment and Recovery to provide science-based treatment to firefighters struggling with post-traumatic stress and co-occurring health issues, such as substance abuse, depression, and anxiety;

Whereas the mission of the Center of Excellence for Behavioral Health Treatment and Recovery reinforces the commitment of the IAFF to prioritizing the safety and well-being of all IAFF members and provides a safe space for firefighters to seek treatment and heal;

Whereas the IAFF actively works to secure the enactment of legislation at all levels of

government that directly impacts the jobs, economic security, and safety of firefighters and emergency medical personnel, including—

(1) the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.);

(2) the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-347; 124 Stat. 3623); and

(3) legislation establishing—

(A) the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits Program (part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10281 et seq.));

(B) the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229));

(C) the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant Program (section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a)); and

(D) presumptive illness compensation in a majority of States;

Whereas the IAFF has served as a leader in the widespread integration of fire and emergency medical services, ensuring that nearly all professional firefighters in the United States play a critical role in the delivery of emergency medical services as cross-trained, dual-role firefighters who are trained in both fire suppression and Emergency Medical Services response;

Whereas the IAFF has partnered with the Muscular Dystrophy Association (referred to in this preamble as the “MDA”) to raise funds to support the search for the cause of and cure for muscle diseases, including—

- (1) by declaring the MDA the charity of choice of the IAFF in 1954; and
- (2) by participating in Fill the Boot campaigns to raise more than \$630,000,000 for the MDA;

Whereas, in furtherance of the mission of the IAFF to aid IAFF members and their families in times of need, the IAFF established the IAFF Foundation to provide—

- (1) aid to professional firefighters and emergency medical personnel following natural disasters;
- (2) assistance to IAFF members and their families for the treatment and care of burn injuries;
- (3) scholarships to the children of fallen IAFF members; and
- (4) maintenance of the Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial to honor IAFF members who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty;

Whereas the IAFF memorializes the thousands of firefighters and emergency medical personnel who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service of others, including—

- (1) the 343 firefighters who lost their lives on September 11, 2001;
- (2) the scores of firefighters and emergency medical personnel who have died in the years since September 11, 2001, of injuries and illnesses relating to the events of September 11, 2001; and
- (3) the firefighters and emergency medical personnel who have died of occupational disease;

Whereas each of the firefighters and emergency medical personnel who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service of others is fondly remembered and respected by IAFF members;

Whereas, as of December 2018, the IAFF has headquarters in both Washington, DC, and Ottawa, Ontario, and represents more than 313,000 full-time professional firefighters and paramedics in more than 3,200 affiliates;

Whereas, as of December 2018, greater than 85 percent of the population in communities throughout the United States and Canada is